which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a a statesman,
unless it was industry; but his wife,
who is still living at an advanced age,
was always fond of reading, when she
could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of
character. Of the children, no one besides James has made the slightest mark
in the world. The older brother is a
farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters
are, I believe, farmers' wives. James
had a tough time of it as a boy. He
toiled hard on the farm, early and late
in Summer, and worked at the carpenter's bench in Winter. The best of it
was that he liked work. There was not
a lazy hair on his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education,
and the only road apen to this end seema lazy bair on his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio Canal ran not far from where he lived, and finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the towpath, and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months. attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as prescible. terms and to save a little money towards going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine

memory, and the attempt to combine mental and pysical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambi-tions to get an education, did not hurt

a frank, thoughtful face, usewery marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family but this picture would be taken for some. Fritz or Carl, just over from the Fath-

members, and the lack-of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek, and threw himself with the energy and industry, which are leading traits of his character, into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorable he was apyears in his professorahip he was appointed President of the college. Hiram is a lonesome country village, three miles from a railroad, built upon a high aill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It making country to the southward. It contains fifty, a sixty houses clustered as and the green, in the centre of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking was the order of things at Hiram College in those days. The teachers were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, faithful study done and many ambitious plans. foll study done and many amount on plans formed. The young President taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any ecolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that Garfield was a minister. He never considered himself such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. Lis ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direc-tion of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE. During his professorship Garlield married Miss Lucretia Radolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the causalts of already growth. The marrising a warm neart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one.—
Much of Gen. Garfield's subsequent suc-

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

A Stalwart Pen-Sketch of the Nominee for President.

[By E. V. Smalley a Republican Journalist.]

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the towaship of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Chio, about fifeen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to "stinguish him from the other pledding farmers of the rather storile township of Orange. No of Ganaral Buell, which he reached to in he passage of measures for arming the Winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the Union party. Early in the Summer of 1861 he was elected Colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second), raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the Rebel forces, under Humphrey Marting one of the transferred to Louisville and from the other pledding farmers of the control of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to "stinguish him from the other pledding farmers of the control of the mother pledding farmers of the Union party. Early in the Summer of 1861 he was elected Colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second), raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the been students a

the Rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall at Piketon.

From Eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville and
from that place hastened to join the army of Ganaral Buell, which he reached
with his brigade in time to participate
in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg
Landing: He took part in the siege of
Corinth and in the operations along the
Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In
January 1863, he was appointed chief of

The Congressional District in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over confidence was taken advantage of in 1858, by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins, to carry a Convention against him. The friends of Giddlings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for means of defeating him. The old man was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congres. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Gen. Garfied and nominated him, while he was in the field, without asking his consent. This was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer. ELECTED TO CONGRESS. meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the
war could not possibly last a year longer,
concluded to accept. I have often heard
him express regret that he did not help
fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle
would be continued beyond the year 1863.
He continued his military service up to
the time Congress met.

bim.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross roads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and assigned it to to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount, he lacked. In the Fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguetreotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair, standing-straight up from a big-forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, afferwive mark. His committee service during his second term was on the Ways and Means, which opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a foundness for. He was erland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohlo, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal recling of the members, and the lack-of a regular Whan Garfield returned to Whan Was with the Convention nominated with his arms full of days, going home with his arms full of foods from the Congressional Library, and sitting up late at nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National finance which has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was reader in those days, going home with his arms full of foods from the Congressional Library, and sitting up late at nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National finance which has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was reader in those days, going home with his arms full of foundation to the Congressional Library, and sitting up late at nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was reader in those days, going home with his arms full of the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National Agitation and the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National Agitation and the foundation of the convictions on the subject of National Agitat

> called, is the most faithful to its representative of any is the North. It has had but four members in half a century.
>
> HIS WORK IN CONGRESS. In the Fortieth Congress General Gar-field was Chairman of the Committee on field was Chairman of the Committee on Lilitary Affairs. In the Forty-first, he was given the chairmanship of Banking and Currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee, which he held until the Domparats came into power in the House, 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the Government. In all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either House. When James G. Blaine went to the

> When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was, by common consent, placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last, Gen. Garfield was elected to the Senate, to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman, on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washelection he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Wash-ington and Ohio.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER

As a leader in the House, he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a que tion for him to be an efficient partisa has been a thoroughly happy one.—
Much of Gen. Garfield's adsequent success in life may be attributed to the
nover falling sympathy and intellectual
companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young
couple, bought a neat little cottage
fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt,
but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the College President was
elected to the State Senate from the
counties of Portage and Summit. He
dld not retign his Presidency, because he
looked upon a few months in the Legis
istness as an episode not likely to change
the course of his life. But the war came

vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is

mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy session at Washington, I found him in his library, behind a big barricade of books. This was no unusual sight, but when I glanced at the volumes I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find I am overworked and need recreation," said the General. "Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle; but to put it at something quite outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congresional Library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

Leading Journals.

[From the New York Heraki.]

We do not know whether we ought to congratulate the Republican party or to condole with it. Mr. Garfield is one of the most estimable and popular men in the Republican party; but he is not a man whom the party would have spontaneously selected as its standard-bearer in an important Presidential election. He staken up only because the really strong men of the party were thought to have no chance for the nomination.

The weakness of Mr. Garfield's nomination lies in the fact, that it is not calculated to strengthen the Republican party in the doubtful States. It is generally conceded that the voto of New York will decide the Presidential election; but the selection of Mr. Garfield as the Republican of Mr. Garfield as the Republican party; but he is not a man whom the party would have spontaneously selected as its standard-bearer in an important Presidential election. He is taken up only because the really strong men of the party were thought to have no chance for the nomination.

The weakness of Mr. Garfield a nomination lies in the fact, that it is not calculated to strengthen the Republican party in the doubtful States. It is generally conceded that the volume of the most esti

wy theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle; but to ordinary line of its employment. So, I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horaco and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT MOME,

General Gardeld is the possessor of two homes and his family. S., cates where a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in botels and boarding houses, he bangiit a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain; substantial, three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards, to make room for the fast growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlord and otherwise have gone to landlord and in his District was a summer house his centre of much simple and cordail into eiting and the house because in the little founds a half built on Little Mountain a boild elera, the order of much simple and cordail into pitality. Five or eit; years ago the built of thirty miles of itch farming country stretched along the shore of take Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the farmions and the congressman finds a reveration, and the correct of the farming purposes. The same contains about one hundred and twenty acres ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same country lying on both sides of the limited and the congressman finds a reveration, and the provides and the congressman finds a reveration, and the provides and the congressman finds a reveration, and the congressman finds a reveration, and the provides and the same and the same and the decide of the sight of the light of the light of the ligh

life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

Gen. Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. His mother is still living, and has long been a member of his family. In person, Gen. Garfield is six feet high, broadshouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head, that seems to be three-fourths forehead; light brown hair and beard, large, light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, is fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, cats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that

Steamship Collision at Sen.

New York, Jane 15.

The steamer "The Queen," which arrived here, reports that on Jane 13, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came in collision with the steamer "Anchoria," of the Anchor line, bound from New York for Glasgow. Both vessels were very seriously damaged, and for a while it was thought both would go down. "The Queen's" bew was stove in. "The Queen' took off all the passengers of the "Anchoria," 180 in number, and brought them to this port. The "Anchoria" is still outside the bar, waiting for assistance. She has about 23 feet of water in her hold.

The passengers state that after the col-NEW YORK, June 15.

choras is still outside the bar, waiting for assistance. She has about 28 feet of water in her hold.

The passengers state that after the collision the crew of the "Anchoria" became demoralized, three of them lessing aboard "The Queen" before the vessels separated. The ince made no effort, it is stated, to save the passengers, but looked to their own safety. Capt. Hedderrick, of the "Anchoria," behaved with great coolness and stuck to his vessel until all of the passengers had been safely transferred to "The Queen." Some of the passengers had to assist in launching the "Anchoria" boats. As soon as the boats struck the water the sailors were the first to jump into them.

Immediately after the collision a boat was sent to the "Anchoria" by "The Queen," under command of the 3d officer of the night, to tender assistance, and all her other boats were get out at once. During the transfer of "assengers Miss. Carson, of Rochester, N. Y., fell overboard, but was rescued. This was the only accident during the transfer. Two compartments of the "Anchoria" were filled with water and there was every prospect of the versel sinking, so it was determined to trans we her passengers, as the injury to "The Queen" was not apparently so serio... The transfer was made in boats. The sea was very calm and the boats performed their mission at little risk. Capt. Hedderrick thought that he could bring the "Anchoria" into port if "The Queen" would stand by him." Captain Williams, of the latter, promised to do so. All the crew of the "Anchoria, except five or six, returned to duty, and a start was made for New York, "The Queen" keeping close by until the arrival.

Prepuddick Khils.—"Eleven years our

PREJUDICE KILLS .- "Eleven years of PREJUDICE KILLS.—"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery argder the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in gord health by a simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick sparer as we did, on account of prejudica against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—Telegram.

There is at the Sydney, Australia; exhibition a house built of paper. The entire furniture, including chandeliers and a stove, is of paper. So, too, are the carpets and curtains; and there is a bedroom in which is not only a large paper bed, but also blankets, sheets, quilts and female under othing, dresses, bonnets in the latest style. It is proposed to give a series of banque's in this building at which the plates, dishes, knives, forks and drinking utensits shall be also of paper—everything, in frie, excepting the estables.

[From the New York Times.]

The contest on which the Republican party has entered, with Mr. Garfield at its head; is to be an arduous one. We have not concealed our opinion that it would have been less so with another and vary different candidate. Had Gen. Grant teen nominated, the undoubted accessions which would have been secured in the South would, in our judgment, have rendered the result more certain, and have made some of the difficulties, which must follow even success less. nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, compavionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

cured in the South would, in our judgment, have rendered the result more certain, and have made some of the difficulties, which must follow even success, less trying. But our candidate represents, with the clearness due to his own eminent qualities and his distinguished career, all of the mounts along the comparison of the difficulties. career, all of the most valued of the Republican party. He is entitled to the cordial and unqualified support of all who cherish those principles, and we have entire confidence that, obtaining this, he will be the next President of the United States.

A LOUD CROW FROM THE BLAINE OF

[From the New York Tribuna.] Above all, the unwritten law of the Republic is maintained. Not for a century can another successfe! oldier ask for a third term. We mean an reflection upon the great General whom throughout this whole contest we have always endeavored to treat with the admiring endeavored to treat with the admiring respect due his noble service and exalted career. We mean no reflections upon the thousands of Republicans good and true, who longed to follow once more his leadership. But we do say that it is the settled judgment of the Republican party and of the American people that protracted terms of strice in our highest office are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. Not even the dazzing fame of Appointant could blind out people to the lessons of every experiment in free government the world has seen. What sufficed for Washington must saffice for the greatest of his successors, at least for this generation and the next.

the next.

The man whom we shall thus elect The man whom we shall thus elect is of almost ideal fitness for the place.—
James A. Garfield is a magnificent product of our institutions. Born poor, the support of a widowed mother, earning with his own hands the means which carried him through one of the noted New England colleges, he belongs to the very best type of self-made men. A student all his life, he is to-day, perhaps, the most scholarly among our statesmen. His career as a soldier was without a flaw, and in his lest great battle it was well said of him that, at the crisis, when maw, and in his lest great battle it was well said of him that, at the crisis, when left without orders, he rode toward the sound of the enemy's cannon. As a statesman his record through the war and sluce is a part of the history of the country. The Chicago Convention promptly recognized him as its best counsellor and easily its first orator. He is even better fitted for the Presidency than for partisan leadership, since the judicial temper which has sometimes hindered him in Congress is precisely what will best command the confidence of the whole country in the White House. With all our heart we approve and applaud the nomination. The ticket tends to harmony on a sound basis, and to right ends; and the campaign of 1880 has an auspicious opening.

A TRIUMPH FOR JOHN SHERMAN.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The nomination is a triumph for Section of the continuous second to his own selection. It is an out-and-out defeat of the third term idea—a complete frustration of the entire machine management matured in mouths of weary labor, and an emphatic seal of condemnation on the corruptions that marked Grant's administration. It is well known that, without regard to the specific politics of the incumbents, we have for several years favored a change in the National administration as the only method of effectuelly cleanaing the departments from the prevalent rottenness and corruption. We are still of the same opinion, but a lesser good is not to be despised, and we shall certainly not be discouraged if a man of honesty and ability like Garfield is called to the White House. If the [From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Democrats at Cincinnati will give us a man of equally high character, the people of this country may breathe more freely in regard to their political future than they have before for many years. NECESSARY TO MAKE A DEMOCRATIC

[From the New York World.]

If the Democrats of the country are not sat afted with the result of the Chicago Convention they are very hard to please. The nominations at Chicago do not indeed justify the Democrats in expecting to win with the kinted candidate of a divided party. But they do ambly justify the Democrats in expecting to win with a real representative of the principles of the Democratic party, upon which this nation was prosperously governed through three-quarters of its existence, and upon which in substance peace has been re-established since the close of the great civil war. The nomination of Garfield is not only a compromise. It is a weak and timid compromise. For several days it has been evident that the contest for the nomination lay between Grant and some outsider who had so far developed no atrength whatever in the Convention. Gen. Garfield was the likeliest man for the nomination, since Gen. Garfield, besides having a certain positive strength in the party. has excited no active emptise. ing a certain positive strength in the party, has excited no active enmitties in party, has excited no active entitles to the party, and, more important still, since Gen. Garfield is a citizen of Ohio, a generally Republican State, which holds an election in October. The cowfact. When the Republicans consider it accessary to nominate a man, as they nominated Hayes in 1876, and as they have now nominated Garfield, for the purpose of making sure of the vote of Ohio in the local October election, they show in the clearest way that they are far from feeling any confidence as to the result of the general election in November. It would have been idle for the Chicago Convention to nominate any man who could not hope to carry Ohio. In fishing for a sprat, therefore; the Bepublicans have thrown away their whales. The leadership of Cameron in Pennsylvania and of Conkling in New York has been not only challenged but overthrown.

York has been not only challenged but overthrown.

Mr. Garfield being thus merely an average Republican candidate—a man whose strength in no way transcends the party strength, as does Gen. Grant's strength, for example, and who will for the reasons we have given fail to command even the party strength in the all-important States of New York and Pennsylvania—it is plain that only ordinary sense and ordinary prudence will be required at Circlinnati to make a Democratic victory sure. But the Democratic victory sure. quired at Cincinnati to make a Democratic victory sure. But the Democrats will be even more helped by the scarcely credible folly of the Republicant in nominating Gen. Arthur for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. Arthur is not only as much as Governor Cornell the embodiment in the imagination of the Receptil much as Governor Cornell the embodiment in the imagination of the Republican scratchers of the machine politics
which chiefly excite the aversion of Independent Republicans, but Gon. Arthur
now does not even represent the Republican machine. He has had a bitter
quarrel, as is perfectly well known in his
ewn State, with those machinists who
control the State administration, and the
charter by which he proposed to deprive
this city of any share in its own government was defeated simply because he was
known to be in favor of it. It is certain
that he will get no help in his canvass
from Governor Cornell, whom he did
more than any other person, except Mr.
Samiel J. Tilden, to elect. His nomination simply proves how entirely ignorant ticket in New York; and there is scarce-ly another conspicuous Republican in the State who could have so badly weak-

ened it at so many points.

The Chicago Convention, we repeat, has opened to the Democrats the road to the White House, and only wilful blindness can prevent the Democrats from taking it.

BARFIELD'S ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE, IF STATESMANSHIP AND PATRIOTISM BULE AT CINCINNATI.

[Editorial Letter in Philadelphia Times.] [Editorial Letter in Philadelphia Times.]

I share the general conviction of most of the delegates who made the nomination of Garfield, that he is not likely to prove a strong candidate. He has been a gallant soldier. He has filled a high measure of civil trust. He has risen to the leadership of the House. He is able in disputation and is justly esteemed as patriotic; but few would single him out as a great administrator, and he follows too closely in the footsteps of Hayes to too closely in the foot-steps of Hayes to awaken citier popular enthusiasm or command intelligent trust. He would not be the type of Executive that the command intelligent trust. He would not be the type of Executive that the humiliating experience of the last nearly four years has impressed upon the positive Republican leaders as an imperative necessity. It was the pitiable weakness of Hayes that made it possible to anchor over three hundred votes in the convention in favor of Grant, with all the blemish of, his administration, and while the party will accept Garfield with mechanical unity the desperate courage and unscrupplous strategy which made Hayes President will not be repeated for Garfield by the only men who could repeat it. The nomination makes every Southern State Democratic, makes every Southful, makes New York and New Jersey lardly debatable for the Republicans; and makes Indiana, California, Oregon and even Pennaylvania depend upon the verdict of Ohjo in October. If Garfields on State shall halts in the nealiminary October, the ensuing contest will be ended and his defeat overwhelming; while if he shall carry it by a reduced majority as is inspiritable available.

will be ended and his defeat overwhelming; while if he shall carry it by a reduced majority, as is inevitable against a strong Democratic ticket, his election will then be more than possible. He will be assailed in his own State and by his political friends with uncommon bitterness, and his integrity will be as positively questioned as the defamers of Blaine have questioned the purity of his public record. His own constituents and party associates have made this public by standing out as his accusers.

He will be compelled to wade through a violent flood of partiasan bitterness from now until the melaucholy days of November, of which he spoke in nominating Sherman, shall come to deliver

nating Sherman, shall come to deliver him from the angry waves of the political strife. As if it was pre-determined that he should be overweighted in the race, the nomination of Arthur for Vice. President was loaded upon him to make the battle for the controlling Strike.

The Sun, in its report of Friday's de-bate in the House of Representatives on the Deputy Marshals bill, says that at the conclusion of Mr. Harris' speech Mr. Cox took the floor. The Republicans faced about in their seats towards him. The Democrats poured down the aisles and took seats where they could hear. In the sharp, bitter tones which Mr. Cox invariably uses when pouring showers of sarcasm upon his opponents, he accused the Republicans of abandoning their noble standard bearer. There was suffi-cient inflection of voice in his pronun-ciation of the word "noble" to raise a

cient inflection of voice in his pronunciation of the word "noble" to raise a
laugh among the Democrats.

Mr. Cox said that he did not approve
of the pending bill, as he was opposed to
all Federal interference with elections in
the States, but he should vote for it as a
modification of the rigors of the present
law. For the present bill the House was
greatly indebted to James Abram Garfield. "You," he exclaimed, "are attacking him in the house of his friends,"
Mr. Cox said that Garfield was the
author of the essence of the bill, and
that opposition to it came with bad grace
from those who pretended to support
him. He asked the gentleman from
Michigan (Mr. Hubbell) why it was that from those who pretended to support him. He asked the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Hubbell) why it was that he was acting against Garfield. The gentleman had better wait until after the Cincinnati Convention, or the Greenback arrangement, or something.

Mr. Hubbell—I will take that into consideration.

Mr. Hubbell—I will take that into consideration.

Mr. Cox—Will you vote for this bill?

Mr. Hubbell—No, air.

The Republicans had already begun to writhe and twist at the manner in which the New Yorker addressed them, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, arose to reply.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, arose to reply.

"Are you for this bill, my friend?" saked Mr. Cox, sharply, pointing his finger at the old gentleman.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Kelley, who was quickly put upon the witness stand, before he had an opportunity to say anything in defence.

"Then you are against Garfield," shouted Mr. Cox, amid roars of laughter. Mr. Kelley took his seat.

Mr. Cox then referred to General Hawley, whom he spoke of as one of the best men in the House, "and as the average bonest man of the party." (Laughter.) But yet he (Mr. Cox) could not for the life of him tell on which side of the question he (Mr. Hawley) was—whether he was for or against the bill—whether he was for Garfield or against Garfield—a little of both, he imagined. (Laughter.) That gentleman had just made a speech in which he arraigned the Democrats for their course on the tariff. "Don't you know," exclaimed Mr. Cox, "that Garfield, by his resolute opposition, to the bill to abolish the duty on wood pulp and materials which enter into the manufacture of printing paper, stabbed the tariff under the fifth rib? (Laughter.) Don't you know that, the newspapers have raised their subscriptions and ad-Don't you know that the newspaper have raised their subscriptions and ad

have raised their subscriptions and advertising rates because the Republican standard-bearer and others had suppressed all attempts to reform the tariff?

Judge Kelley (in his seat)—Nobody in the world knows that.

Mr. Cox (affecting not to recognize the voice)—Speak up. Let me see your face. (Laughter.) I think you are a Greenbacker, are you not?

"Are you for Weaver or Garfield?"
yelled Mr. Cox, quick as lightning,
Roars of laughter saluted this sally at
Mr. Kelley's soft-money proclivities.
"I happen to be for both of them on

If happen to be for both of them on this bill," replied Mr. Kelley.

"I happen to be for both of them on this bill," replied Mr. Kelley.

"I love to hear the stentorian voice of my old friend raised for greenbacks. Weaver and victory," said Mr. Cox. Again applause and loud laughter echeed from the chamber far out into the lobbies. "I know that my friend is sound on the tariff," added Mr. Cox, "and that therefore he sustains Garfield. Is not Garfield sound on the tariff? If not, my friend would not vote for him."

Judge Kelley, who had maintained himself upon the floor, replied that he was satisfied with Garfield, whereupon the Republicans applauded.

the Republicans applauded.
"Don't you know that Garfield is a
member of the Cobden Club?" exclaimed
Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox.

The Democrats applauded, and cries of "No, no," were heard from among the Republicans.

Mr. Carlisle asked permission to read

Mr. Carlisie asked permission to read an extract from a speech delivered by General Garfield in 1866, and repeated by him again in 1870. In this speech Garfield says: "I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be schieved through a reasonable protection." The Republicans cheered to the

tion." The Republicans cheered to the echo these sentiments.

"Are you for a protection that will lead to free trade?" said Mr. Cox, pointing his finger at Mr. Keiley. The old gentleman dared not answer in the affirmative, and seemed for once at a loss for words to reply. "You repudlated Garfield when he was a candidate for speaker and voted for Hendrick B. Wright," continued Mr. Cox, following his solid shot with grape and canister, "and now by opposing this bill you are fighting your standard hearer. Isn't he good enough for you?"

for you?"

Mr. Cooger exclaimed: "He is the best of us all." But before he had time to continue, Mr. Cox, hastily dropping Mr. Kelley, pointed his finger at the Holigan representative and said: "Now, stop. You've been in Chicago, and made noise enough there." Continuing plaintively: "We have been an happy plaintively: "We have been an happy alone, you've been away—so quiet; but since you've been away—so quiet; but we were all delighted to know that you have been making the same old fusa out there." Yells and roars of laughter and applance broke simultaneously from both sides of the house, and Mr. Conger, laughing himself, sat quietly down in his Becor Robeson next crime to the fro

Becor Robeson asxt crime to the front, Standing in the main siale and bending toward Mr. Cox, he began to speak in such low, lugubrious tones that his words could not be heard in the galleries, "Don't be so solemn," enapped Mr. Cox. Robeson's voice was instarnly growned in another roar of laughter, which lasted at least a minute. Raising his voice to a stream, he said that the words of Garfield would live in the past like an antique column in the mides of the decayed rubbish which surrounds it.

"Researdless of all the distinction "Regardless of all the distinction which my noble friend gained in the navy department," said Mr. Cox, "I know that all the rubbish is not on this

know that all the rubbish is not on this aids to the house."

Robsson sat down. His rosy face turned a chade paler, and it was apparent that Mr. Cox's shot had gone home.

Mr. Cox sent to the clerk's desk to be read another of Garfield's speeches in favor of the bill under discussion, and also an editorial article from the New York These commending the bill to the York Times commending the bill to the thoughtful and conservative men of all parties. The article having been read, Mr. Cox said: "After that exheriation,

on the Democratic side), and then we can sing:

Wait for your glorieus pleiad fled,

Wait for your no'er returning star.

Your star will go down in clouds, and once more the good old cause of Damocracy will be vindicated, in spite of radicalism and all its abominations.

The Dare-Devil Forrest.

No man ever exacted stricter obedience of more thoroughly maintained it. He brocked to disobedience of his own orders, and he resented their infraction with characteristic fire.

When his command needed supplies he stopped on no technicalities of obstruction to obtain them. The writer well remembers once sending a receivition for food and forage to an offic? I at one of the railread stations, and was refused on the grounds that the supplies belonged to an infantry command in the rear. Forrest having failed in the same manner to obtain needed, previsions, coolly took what he wished without further parley, stating that if any complaint was made he (Gen, Forrest) was responsible. His services were so valuable that his summary methods were overlooked. He said to the writer in explanation of his taking these supplies that he never hesitated to override formalities when he deemed it necessary that he would break a thousand of hem at any cost to himself before his men and horses should suffer for want of subsistence, and that the infantry in camp could get plenty more, while his men, always in active service on the front, could not obtain supplies all the time.

Another instance of his disregard of rules was that he allowed his men to absent themselves just when he pleased. He had his troops on hand on all necessary occasions for march or fighting or picket duty. He would turn a whole regiment loose for a day or two when in the vicinity of their home, or when they could be spared, and this when there were positive orders against it from army headquarters. And the practical result of it was that it absolutely benefit daths service; it estaffed and encouraged the men, and made them better medities. service; it satisfied and encouraged the men, and made them better soldiers. No

men, and made them better soldiers. No General punished desertion more severely or demanded harder services, and none took more responsibility in behalf of the comfort or pleasure of his command.

While the writer connected lines with Forrest the secuts of that officer were constantly in front and rest. Forrest not only reconnoitered his own ground, but that of everybody else. His search for information was unceasing. It was this restless watchfulness and inquiry that constituted one of his chief traits. His secuts were ubiquitous. They went everywhere and they exhausted every source of news. Wherever he went he had every road, path, thicket and point of observation or approach, front, flank and rear, picketed, and in addition his secute swarmed for miles around, sending bulletins to him hourly.

Just before the battle of Chiekamanga the writer was in command of a brigade

Just before the battle of Chickamanga the writer was in command of a brigade of cavalry at Alpine, Ga. Forrest passed by going to the front and inquired of the condition of matters and the news of the enemy. He received all of the information obtainable, and as he started off to the front he bowed adien and said: "I believe I will see any dies them follows: believe I will go and give them fellows a dar."—An ex-Confederate Officer in the Cincirnati Enquirer."

What Becomes of Fixian Widows,

There is no uniformity of custom in Fiji, so that no description of what is done by any one tribe can be taken as applicable to all the others. The strangling of widow, however, that they might be buried with their dead husbands, seeins to have been everywhere practiced. The widow's brother serforms the organism and is thenseforward treated with mark-folks, who piesent him with a piece of land, over which the strangling cord is hung up. Should he, however, fall to strangle his sister, he is despised. When a woman is about to be strangical, says is arrangie his stater, he is despised. Whe a woman is about to be strangied, sue made to kneel down, and the cord (a sir of native cloth) is put around her non She is then told to expel her breath long as possible, and when she can a dure no longer, to stetch out her han due no longer, to sactch out her haps as a signal, whereupon the cord is tign ened, and soon all is over. It is believe that if this direction be followed, inse-sibility ensues immediatly on the tigh ening of the cord, whereas if inhalatio-has taken place there is an interval suffering.—Cramoers Journal.

THE BOTTOM OUT.—Now we have a story of Mr. Nell, residing near Alexandria, Hantington county, Pa., who recently, by attempting to draw attention to investigate, it was related that he was astounded do discover that the bottom had actually fallen out of the well, and, in short the well arred. had actually fallen out of the well a in short the well proved to be the trance to an immense cave, stretchi miles and miles in every direction Stalagmites and stalactites of magnific gorgeousness in the anty and variety to otherwise tomb-like scene. Here a there a flowing stream of water ripp over stony beds, while thousands at thousands of bats fluttared their class wings surprised at the intrusion of in Petrified sea-smalls of a hundred varieties of the flowing stream. Among other things, it is as valuable deposits of metallic ores we

I ask our Republicar friends whether they cannot come up to the sitar and be payed for and have a general love-fesst."

(Laughter.).

Mr. Kelfer (Republican, Ohio)—Do you want an answer?

Mr. Cox = Rot from you.

Mr. Kelfer persisted in speaking, until finally Mr. Cox exclaimed; "I do not large enough in brain to wear the mantles of his colleague (Garfield) yet, and though he may try to fill it, he mast cultivate something she before he undertake to interrupt gentlemen so dippant; ly here, because we know his record her; on certain things." Mr. Kelfer trembler with passion. Mr. Cox continued: "The man who has just interrupted me is the man who has just interrupted Mr. Cox.

Mr. Kelfer ast down, and from his seat began to talk. "When the gentleman wants to address a remark he sught to have manners enough to rise in his place." savagely remarked Mr. Cox.

Mr. Kelfer estirely subsided.

Mr. Cox concluded his remarks by saying that the Democrate in the House (which her participation) in the individual of the proved their sincarity. They would stand by their friends and the comtitution. "They know," he continued, "what you man is vulnerable. They know that with a good ticket at Cincinnati we can win the day in Novamber (applause on the Democratic side), and then we can aing:

Whit for your no'es returned and the comtitution, that are your man is vulnerable. They know that with a good ticket at Cincinnati we can win the day in Novamber (applause on the Democratic side), and then we can aing:

Whit her your gelrious pleind fled, Whit her your no'es returned and the constitution that a good ticket at Cincinnati we can win the day in Novamber (applause on the Democratic side), and then we can aing:

Whit her your gelrious pleind fled, Whit he was preserved in regard to the Erication College. They know that with a good ticket at Cincinnati we can be proved the surface

Going back a few years, the authorship of the "Waverly Novels" may be referred to ek a remarkable incident of literary, history. Sir. Walter Scott's authorship, although known by tweaty persons, including a number of printers, was so well concealed that the great novelist could no, even in his matchless wocabulary, find words of praise sufficient to express the sense of his grateful acknowledgment and wondering admiration for the matchless fidelity with which the mystery had been preseived.

There is another species of secrecy—

the expense of the printer; he cowered before the legal danger which Harding boldly confronted. The world has una-qually allotted the meed of fame to the

boldly confronted. The world has unaqually allotted the meed of fame to the two combatants. The wit and the printer both fought the battle for the liberty of the press, until the sense of an outraged community released the typographer from the perit so nobly encountered.

In thousands of their instances similar fidelity has been exhibited. In short, it is part of the professional honor of a printer not to disclose, either wantunly or from venal motives, the secrets of any effice in which he is employed.

There is also the allegiance which printers pay to their chief, in not divulging important intelligence. In some cases a compositor is necessarily entrusted with an item of news which would be negotiable immediately, and worth pounds to him. Soldom or ever is there betrayal of trust in this way. The examination papers, printed so extensively in London, are of the most tremendous importance to cartain classes, who would pay almost any sum to obtain the roughest proof the might before. An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. A printer was "got at," and promised a considerable amount of money for a rough proof. What was his course of action? Ha simply informed the authorities, and the tempter was punished. It was muther and a creditable axample of how well and

amply informed the state of the same another and a creditable example of how well and

INTELLECT IN BRUTES.—A late number of "Nature" furnishes the following evidence of intellect in brutes: A correspondent has a well brel eat, which never steals food, even when placed in her way—nover partialing unites capters permission is given. This cat has a littou, less refued than herself, which takes after its other parent, a half wild cat of the neighborhood. One cold morning she was quietly reating herself by a open fire-place, near which was placed a plate of cooked fish to be kept warm for the family breakfast. The kitten, smelling the savory morsel, was seen to approach the plate with evident intent to stell a breakfast. The mother cat was observed to manifest her displeasure by an angry 2004 this offspring, which, not being properly heeded, was immediately followed by a smart blow with her paw upon the che of the kitten with force sufficient. So over a it. On recovering its balance the little creature, with a humiliated air, quietly restrict to another part of the room. Another correspondent in the same issue of the periodical named has a cat, a great pat of the house-bald were the last of which took bridge. INTELLEGY IN BRUTES .-- A late numamed has a cat a great pet of the house-old, upon the back of which some high-y inflammable oil was accidently spilled. Labort time after, when near the fire, a A short time after, when year the fire, a cinder anddenly set poor purey's back ablaze. The creature, with more intelligence than would be manifested by many of the human-zind, make a rush terough the open door for a wateringtrough, which stood some three hundred took drisant, factor which she plunged, and from which she as rapidly clambered, shock the dripping water from her sides and passe, and then tretted gantly back to her quiet corner by the fire. Year was connected to see fire rippor the hearth extinguished by water every night.

A few doses of Shriner's Indian vermifuge, given in time, 1/2 nave 70 many deliars in money and the life of your child.

- Having traveled around the world Grant returned to take a trip up Salt state